Armorial of the Great Exhibition

IN CONNECTION WITH A

TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION AND ESTEEM

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE

PAGE 3.—LIST OF COMMITTEE.

PAGE 4.—LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

HELD AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, NOVEMBER 7th, 1853.

[From the Times of Nov. 8th.]

YESTERDAY a public meeting, convened by advertisement under the other place. He did not think the statue of Cour de Lion was authority of the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion-house, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connection with a "testimonial of admiration and esteem to his Royal Highness Prince Albert." By two o'clock, the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings, about one hundred gentlemen had assembled in the Lord Mayor's parlour, which, it was evident, would not afford sufficient accommodation for the numbers likely to be present; and soon after two o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the room, and said that, as the attendance far exceeded what he had anticipated, he proposed that the meeting should be adjourned to the Egyptian-hall This suggestion was at once assented to, and the gentlemen assembled proceeded to the hall, where the Lord Mayor took the chair, and was supported by the Bishop of Oxford, Sir G. Carroll, Captain Shepherd, Sir J. Forbes, Sir J. Tyler, Mr. Hardwick, R.A.; Mr. Donaldson, R.A.; Mr. Tite, R.A.; Mr. H. Stevens, of Vermont, United States, &c. The number of persons present in the course of the proceedings was between two hundred and three hundred.

The LORD MAYOR said, the object of the meeting had already been sufficiently explained by advertisement, and by the letters he had had the honour of addressing to many gentlemen both in London and the country. Its object was to promote friendly co-operation in the rearing of a monument commemorative of the Great Exhibition, the principal figure of which should be his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It had been said, that such a proposition ought not to have been taken up by an individual in the humble position which he occupied; but the more humble the person by whom it was put forward, the more evident was it that the proposal-if it obtained general concurrence—was valuable and important. (Hear, hear.) If their object should be accomplished—of which he had very little doubt (cheers)-he was desirous that those who commenced the plan, and those who were engaged in carrying it out, should be as nothing in comparison with the purpose they had in view. (Hear, hear.) Let the project be left to succeed or fail upon its own merits, and not with reference to the authority or influence attached to any particular persons, or to the position they might occupy. (Hear, hear.) He knew some persons considered that, as Prince Albert lived in the affections, the admiration, and the esteem of the country ar large, such a movement as this was perfectly unnecessary in order to convince any one of facts, so patent. Some persons thought, also, that the magnificent structure now in course of erection at Sydenham, and which was a result of the Exhibition of 1851, would be the best and the only memorial required of that magnificent spectacle. He might be told, also, that the example of the Exhibition of 1851 was followed in America, in France, and in Dublin, and that the Exhibition would thus have memorials enough to prove the great advantages resulting from it. He did not quarrel with persons who held these opinions, for he considered their views strengthened his ground; because, if so much good had arisen from the Great Exhibition-if the proceedings in France, in America, and in Dublin, bore testimony to its importance, and to its advantages—he thought they ought not to let the opportunity pass of recording the fact that such an Exhibition once existed. (Cheers.) He had some time since received a letter inviting him to subscribe to the erection of a statue of Richard Cour de Lion, to be placed upon the site of the late Exhibition. He submitted to a few friends in the House of Commons, when he received the circular, that that was not exactly the sort of statue which ought to be a memorial of the Exhibition

suitable representation or memorial of the Exhibition, for it portrayed muscular power, and the almost savage ferocity of war, (hear, hear), while, on the contrary, the Great Exhibition afforded an example of peace, and of the cordial amity of nations. (Cheers.) He was also decidedly of opinion, that with regard to any memorial in commemoration of the Exhibition, they could not shut their eyes to the part Prince Albert had taken in connection with that Exhibition. (Cheers.) It had been suggested that this was a corporation movement, but he (the Lord Mayor) begged to state that, until several thousand letters had been sent out, he had never mentioned the subject to a single member of the corporation. (Hear, hear.) Whatever of blame, or whatever of praise, might attach to the move. ment, he was the person who ought to be the subject of it. He had the honour of attending in that hall when the fate of the Great Exhibition almost trembled in the balance, when the commissioners almost despaired of realizing anything like the amount required, and when people in the country almost doubted whether the scheme could be accomplished. His (the Lord Mayor's) predecessor invited the mayors of several large towns to meet Prince Albert, at the Mansion-house, and at the banquet the Prince used this

language:—
"Gentlemen, the Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task, and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions (Cheers.) I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce on the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can only be realized in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render to each other,—therefore only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth."

(Cheers.) He (the Lord Mayor) thought, then, he had not stepped very much out of his place when, believing that these views had been realized, he, as an humble individual, ventured to ask the country whether a memorial should not exist of the success of the undertaking, and whether there ought not to be some expression of national admiration and esteem for the illustrious Prince, under whose auspices the scheme had been carried out. (Cheers.) Apart from all individual considerations, and no matter who promoted or suggested the present movement, it could not be denied that a "great fact" had occurred in the history of this country—that in 1851, products of art and industry, from all quarters of the world, were here collected in one spot-that our countrymen of all classes, were here collected in one spot—that our countrymen of all classes, assembled in that place, viewing with admiration and gratitude the wonders there collected; and, that a new era seemed to dawn upon the industry of the country, for many of our artisans, who had previously thought they were far advanced in the race of competition, found that they were very far behind, and they were led to feel that, by peaceful rivalry and competition in arts and industry, in which various nations were engaged, the prosperity of the whole world might be secured. (Cheers.) It was a no less incontrovertible truth that, but for the eminent services rendered in this work by Prince Albert, it would not have been successful. (Cheers.) In season and out of season, when the scheme encoun-(Cheers.) In season and out of season, when the scheme encountered the strongest opposition, and when it enjoyed the full tide of prosperity, that illustrious Prince was always ready with wisdom, (hear, hear), although it was a work of art most honourable to the prudence, and intelligence, to direct the movement, encouraging Baron Marochetti (cheers), which might well be erected in some those who were despairing, and restraining those who were too

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sanguine and too eager. (Cheers.) He begged to call upon the world's industry more fitly come than from the chief magistrate of Bishop of Oxford to move the first resolution. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Oxford said,-The resolution which, at your command I rise to propose to this meeting, is the following:

"That the Great Exhibition of 1851, which comprised the products of the industry of all countries, was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting point for the future progress of productive industry, and giving it an increased stimulus."

I have great pleasure in fulfilling your command to-day, and in proposing to the meeting the adoption of this resolution; and in the very few words with which I feel it necessary to preface the proposition, you will allow me to say that I think it is of great importance that we should exactly mark, in the opening of our proceedings, what is our purpose this day. My Lord Mayor, I hold that the resolution which you have intrusted to me, does exactly mark and define it. We meet to find the means for recording, in a proper way, a great specific fact in the industrial history of this country. (Cheers.) If we wander from the simplicity of this project, I can see a great many valid objections to what we are doing to-day—none if we adhere to it. (Cheers.) If, as has been understood, by a great misapprehension of the purport of your proposal to-day-if we were meeting here to propose to erect a statue, or other memorial, in honour of those domestic and personal virtues which now, young comparatively as he is, have been unobtrusively exhibited for many years before the not unobservant eye of a great people,-if that were our purpose, although no man values that exhibition of virtue more highly than I do, yet I should not have been one of this company to-day. (Hear, hear.) I entirely agree that, however deserving such virtues may be of marks of confidence, and gratitude from a nation, they best await the termination of a life, and would be premature in its course. But I understand that nothing of the sort is your intention. You propose to fix, by a standing memorial, the recollection of the great success of the Exhibition of 1851. (Cheers.) Now I think there are abundant reasons why such a movement should be made at this time rather than later, and why such a movement should be made at all. (Cheers.) I think that the movement, if made at all, should be made at this time rather than later, because it is the natural course of things that a fact, however important in itself, should by degrees pass out of the recollection of men as events flow on, and, being seen from a distance, lose in their estimate its proper magnitude. It is of the very nature of things solid that, instead of being borne along upon the surface of the stream of time, they sink gradually down beneath its waters; and therefore, with regard to this great fact, and a great fact I hold it to have been, if any memorial is to be raised at all, I think it should be raised while yet the memory of its greatness holds its true place in the impression of those by whom it was witnessed. (Cheers.) And then I think that, undoubtedly, the fact itself is such that it does deserve a memorial. Looking upon it, as I do, as connected with that which, among the affairs of men, is altogether the noblest-I mean the development of human industry - a successful attempt to develope human industry-to add to it new honour in the face of the nations, and to stimulate its productive energies, I know of no single fact which more deserves to be recorded than one of this peculiar character. (Loud cheers.) I think it is in the Advancement of Learning of that great man, Lord Bacon, that he makes a remark which occurs to me at the moment as bearing very forcibly upon what we are doing to-day. The purport of his words is, that among the wise men of antiquity great warriors, and even lawgivers, were only lifted up in their hands to the place of worthies, but that there was much higher honour conferred upon those who developed the commodities and the comforts which affect the majority of men; and so, he says, the one were raised to the rank of demigods—the others, like Ceres, Apollo, and their companions, were exalted even to the rank of gods; and he gives the reason. He says they did justly and rightly, for while the benefits of the one, like fruitful showers, enriched one particular land or territory, the others, like the benefits of Heaven, are permanent and universal. (Cheers.) Now, my Lord Mayor, this act was indeed a great stimulus to that industry which can increase the commodities and the comforts, I believe, of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) The very way in which it has been taken up elsewhere proves its value. I think those who gave a reluctant assent to its first proposal were, as far as I know, all convinced at last of the wisdom of the undertaking (cheers); and if I look at it in this light, I confess I can smile at the objections to which you, my Lord Mayor, have alluded as raised to your being the person who should make this proposition, for whence could a proposition to honour the meeting) said, he hoped to have the subscription of all the working

the city of London? (Cheers.) Surely here the patents of nobility are those true patents which spring from the honour of productive industry. (Hear.) Surely a proposition to honour that industry could not come from a more appropriate quarter than from a Lord Mayor who, through the whole period of his mayoralty, has shown a desire to use his high office to promote education, and to aid the social advancement and promote the moral well-being of the people. (Cheers.) This, I hold, is our undertaking, and it is to this that the resolution pledges us. It is, of course, impossible to avoid associating in some way the name of the illustrious Prince with this undertaking, but in what way he shall be connected with it-for I know nothing of the plans—it will, I imagine, be left to a committee hereafter to determine. ("Hear," and cheers.) I am sure you will meet with a response from all if it is distinctly understood that you intended no base adulation upon his personal merits to one who would be the first to spurn such flattery (cheers); but that you do intend to fix in the people of England the memory of one of its great industrial achievements. (Loud cheers.)

Captain SHEPHERD seconded the resolution. - Having had an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary exertions and perseverance of his Royal Highness, he was in a position to say that the signal success which had attended the Exhibition was mainly attributable to Prince Albert. (Cheers.) Having had the honour of being a member of the Exhibition Commission, and having attended its meetings from the beginning, he did not concur in the objections raised by the public press. It was said this movement was premature, but he thought it much too late (hear), and that they had been much too dilatory. Last year the Exhibition of 1851 was the theme of admiration, but no one would take the lead in proposing that some memorial should be erected to perpetuate its recollection, and two years had elapsed, to the shame of this great city, before anything had been done. It was said that it was adulation on the part of the Lord Mayor to propose this monument, but so it would have been said if the noblest peer of the realm had put himself forward. (Hear, hear.) It was usual for these proposals to emanate from the city of London; and who so proper to begin the present movement as the Lord Mayor, in whose hands he hoped it would meet with that support which it so richly deserved? (Cheers.) If they would remember the circumstances under which the Great Exhibition originated, they would recollect that Parliament was very cold, and that the Government did not come forward with much enthusiasm. Nothing but the tact and wisdom of his Royal Highness had overcome those doubts and difficulties which after the death of Sir Robert Peel surrounded the undertaking, and he verily believed that but for the exertions of Prince Albert the thing would have fallen to the ground. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor said he had received above one thousand

letters from noblemen and gentlemen in various parts of the country, approving of the project, some of which would be read to the

meeting.

Mr. Deputy Велиосн, who acted as secretary to the meeting. proceeded to read letters from the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Spencer, Lord Ashburton, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Campbell, and other noblemen. The following letter from the Earl of Aberdeen was first read :-

" Argyll-house, Oct. 31. "My dear Lord Mayor,-I ought to have returned an earlier answer to your letter, but I now hasten to say that it would give me much pleasure if my name appeared in the first list of the supporters of your proposal as a subscriber of £50.

"With the best wishes for your success, I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, very truly yours, "ABERDEEN."

The subjoined is Lord Campbell's letter :-

"Stratheden-house, Oct. 29.

"My Lord,-The meeting being wholly unconnected with politics. I should have been much pleased if I could have been present to express my hearty concurrence in its object. I think the whole civilized world is under a deep debt of obligation to the originator of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and in opposing the permanent continuance of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, against good faith, and to the prejudice of the healthful recreation of the inhabitants of this metropolis, poor as well as rich, I expressed a hope that upon its site there might be erected a monument to the honour of Prince Albert.

"I beg that your Lordship will have the goodness to put down

my name in the list for £10.
"I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient

The LORD MAYOR (in reply to a working man in the body of the

men. He would sooner have the shilling of a working man than a | PROFESSOR OWEN. larger amount from a nobleman. (Cheers.)

The Working Man.—I have received great benefit from the

Exhibition.

The Rev. Provost of Eton rose to move the second resolution :-"That a monument commemorative of the Exhibition ought to be raised, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert should be a principal feature, to mark the sense entertained of the great ability and zeal which his Royal Highness displayed in carrying out that object, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties by which it was surrounded."

In the position which he held, he should feel he had acted with great ingratitude if he had not responded to the call that had been made upon him to propose the present resolution. The real view to take of the proposal to raise this testimonial was, that it was not a general expression of their gratitude to Prince Albert for those great services and that high character which might receive their fitting acknowledgment at the conclusion of his life, but it was the record of an event the recurrence of which might never happen to anyone in the course of his life. It was very likely his Royal Highness Prince Albert might do many things to deserve the gratitude of the people of this country, but it was hardly possible to suppose that he would repeat so important an action as that which they were met to commemorate. (Hear, hear.) No event of modern times had done so much to establish and consolidate peace in the world or to show the progress which art had made in this country; and whether the Committee should determine that a statue to Prince Albert alone were the fittest mode of commemorating the great Exhibition of 1851, or that a statue and other works of art should be erected, the best way of marking the gratitude of the public would be to make the monument to Prince Albert the main part of the commemoration. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. MORLEY, in seconding the resolution, said, that the recollections of the Great Exhibition pointed to the Egyptian Hall and to the Lord Mayor, as the place and the person where and with whom the initiative of such a memorial as this should be taken. fessed, for himself, he had not virtue enough to withhold his expression of admiration because the object of it was living, and he was not one of those who thought that you ought to wait until after the death of the Prince to erect this memorial of the Great Exhibition.

Mr. JOHN WILKS supported the resolution.

Mr. Deputy Bennoch then read the list of subscriptions, among which were the Earl of Aberdeen, £50; the Duke of Norfolk, £100; the Duke of Sutherland, £50; Lord J. Russell, £50; the Lord Mayor (treasurer), £50; Marquis of Breadalbane, £50; Earl Spencer, £50; Lord Ashburton, £50; the Duke of Bedford, £50; the Marquis of Westminster, £50; the Duke of Argyll, £30; Mr. W. Beckett (Leeds), £100; Lord Campbell, £10; Mr. Brunel, C.E., £50; Sir J. Bayley, £50, &c.

The LORD MAYOR had great pleasure in announcing that there were, up to the present time, six hundred subscribers, and that the subscriptions already promised amounted to an aggregate of little

under £5,000.

The Secretary stated, that letters and promises of co-operation had been received from Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds,

Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol, and many of the more important towns in the kingdom. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire said, he had to congratulate the meeting that the work was nearly accomplished, and that this meeting would, no doubt, do the rest, and cause to be erected a memorial of the Great Exhibition on the spot on which it originally stood, and in such a manner as to give due prominence to Prince Albert, the originator of that exhibition, by whose prudence, care, and counsel that great idea had been carried into effect. (Cheers.) Nor did he think they ought to wait until the close of the life of the Prince, before they erected this monument, because it would commemorate an event which had brought other nations together in friendly rivalry with our own, and had added much to the comforts and elegancies of life. He had no doubt the country would ratify all that the Lord Mayor had been doing, and that his Lordship would live to see the work crowned with triumphant success. (Cheers.) He moved:—
"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to

act as a Central Committee to carry out the objects in view,

with power to add to their number."

COMMITTEE.

DUKE OF NORFOLK. DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. EARL OF ROSSE. BISHOP OF OXFORD. LORD WHARNCLIFFE. LORD ASHBURTON. BARON DE GOLDSMIDT LORD ROBT. GROSVENOR.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART. SIR J. DUKE, BART., M.P. SIR C. EASTLAKE, P.R.A. SIR JOSEPH PAXTON. J. MASTERMAN, Esc., M.P. R. COBDEN, Esc., M.P. S. M. PETO, Esc., M.P. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, Esc.

K. BRUNEL, Esq. M. RENDEL, Esq. W. DILKE, Esq. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq. WILLIAM LEAF, Esq. ANDREW CALDECOTT, Esq. ROBERT HENDERSON, Esq. ROBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.
MR. ALD. WILSON.
MR. ALD. AND SHERIFF WIRE.
WILLIAM TITE, ESQ.
R. A. LIDDIARD, ESQ.
CHARLES SWAISLAND, ESQ.
BRANDRETH GIBBS, ESQ. JOHN WOOD, Esq.

S. C. HALL, Esq. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, Esq. JOHN PENN, Esq. HERBERT MINTON, Esq. HERBERT MINTON, ESQ.
J. G. CRACE, ESQ.
PETER GRAHAM, ESQ.
WILLIAM BIRD, ESQ.
W. F. A. DELANE, ESQ.
R. W. KENNARD, ESQ.
THOMAS DAKIN, ESQ.
FRANCIS BENNOCH, ESQ. ROBERT OBBARD, Esq. T. B. SIMPSON, Esq. FRANCIS FULLER, Esq.

Mr. TITE, F.R.S., seconded the resolution .- He did not concur in the objections which he must say had been fairly and honestly raised by the press; and he had no doubt the Monument to commemorate the Great Exhibition would go on with the same degree of success as the Exhibition itself. There ought to be some memorial of that Exhibition, and it ought to record the virtues of the Prince who had originated it. (Hear.)

Mr. T. DAKIN was no convert to the barren philosophy which said, "Wait until the end of a man's life before you give him the marks of approbation of his fellow-citizens." The great city of London, it was generally admitted, was but too barren of those great works of art that adorned the cities of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. So great an occasion as the Exhibition of 1851 deserved a great work of art for its memorial, which should be an ornament of the great metropolis.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. S. C. HALL, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said, it was admitted on all hands that, in some branches of the art, our sculptors were the rivals of the whole world. The custom which prevailed of not erecting statues to public men until after death was, in his opinion, unwise; and he wished to see the time when those who intended to do honour to a man would go, during his lifetime, not only to the painter, but to the sculptor. was not considered objectionable to ask a man to sit for his portrait, and to hang it in some public building; but we were not accustomed to do the same thing with regard to sculpture. He regarded the present meeting, however, as the beginning of a new era, and hoped we should in future go as often to the sculptor as to the painter to commemorate the services of great men. The Duke of Wellington was, he believed, almost the only man who had not to wait for that honour until he was dead. (Hear.) He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his conduct in the chair. This was probably the last time during the present mayoralty that his Lordship would call a meeting together, and as himself a man of letters, and representing the artists of this country, he begged to express their gratitude to the Lord Mayor for the hospitality and honours he had paid to literary men, to artists, and to men of science during his mayoralty, and for his endeavours to elevate those classes. (Cheers.) He believed that the Lord Mayor, in taking the head of this movement, had done his duty unselfishly, and had been supported unselfishly, and that the work would be carried to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Wood, in seconding the resolution, said, that the Lord Mayor could not conclude his year of office more gracefully than by presiding over such a meeting as the present, (Cheers)

Mr. Scott Russell, having taken a part in the early period of this undertaking, could testify that the title of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to be the founder and promoter of the Great Exhibition was not a title by courtesy, but one earned by as much originality, as much hard work, and as much personal application as ever earned a man the title of leader of any great association. (Cheers.) The number of persons consulted by Prince Albert in the earlier stages of the enterprise was only three or four, and, having had the honour to be one of them, he could say that it was not to any one of them that the Prince owed the idea of that great undertaking or any of the great features of it. One idea connected with the Exhibition of 1851, which distinguished it from all former exhibitions, was indeed entirely the Prince's own. As a great national exhibition the idea was not original, for there had been several in various countries, but at the second or third meeting the question was discussed whether this was to be a national exhibition or not. It was then that his Royal Highness proposed that this should be an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, towards which all should be called upon to contribute. He put it to the meeting whether this was not the feature of the Exhibition which distinguished it from all that had gone before it, and to which it was indebted for much of its success.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said, he hoped that one effect of this meeting would be that all differences of opinion would now cease. (Hear.) If thirty or forty of the letters which he had received from different parts of the country had been read, the meeting would have had no doubt of the verdict of the country in favour of the project. All agreed that whatever memorial of the Great Exhibition might be determined upon, it ought to be worthy

A vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, was moved by S. C. Hall, Esq., seconded by John Wood, Esq., supported by John Scott Russell, Esq., C.E., and carried by acclamation.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

					JA LIE		12T
	£	s.	d	£ s. d	£	S.	d
Abercorn, Marquis of	50	0	0	Bowring, Edgar A 5 0 0 Claudet, A., F.R.S 5	5	0	0
Aberdeen, Earl of	50	0	0	Brady, John, Esq., M.P 5 0 0 Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co	10	0	0
Aldred, Thomas	1	1	0	Braikenridge, Francis John 1 1 0 Cleveland, Duke of	50	0	0
	1		0	Bramhall, T 0 3 0 Clowes, Wm., and Sons	50	0	0
Algar, F			6	Bramwell, J., Mayor of Durham 1 1 0 Clutton, R. J. and H	5		0
Allen, C. B.		10	A SAME	Breadalbane, Marquis of 50 0 0 Cobden, Richard, Esq., M.P	10		0
Allies, Jabez, F.S.A	1		0		1	1	0
Andrews, R. A	1		0				
Ansted, Professor, F.R.S., &c	5	5	0	Bright, Selim	10		0
Appold, J. G	10	10	0	Brisbane, Gen. Sir Thos. M 10 0 0 Cohen, A	1	1	0
Argyll, Duke of	30	0	0	Broadwood, J. and Sons 10 10 0 Colborne, Lord	20	0	0
Ashburton, Lord	50	0	0	Brodie, B. C., Esq 10 0 0 Cole, Henry	10	0	0
Ashworth, Joseph	1	0	0	Brooke, Gustavus V 10 0 0 Collyer, Dr. W. B., Peckham .	1	0	0
"Athenæum," Proprietors of the		10	0	Brown, Robert 2 2 0 Colnaghi, D	10	10	0
Atkinson, Richard and Co	10		0	Brown, T. and M. L 5 5 0 Combernere, Viscount	20	.0	0
Austin, James	2		0	Browne, Fredk 5 5 0 Comins, James	1	1	0
Azimullah Khan	1		0	Browne, J. H	10	0	0
					5	0	0
Bailey, Sir Joseph, Bart., M.P.	50		0				
Baily, E. H., R.A.	10		0	Brunel, I. K., F.R.S., &c 50 0 0 Corrock, W. B	2	0	0
Banes, G. D	1	1	0	Bryceson, H 2 2 0 Coutts, Messrs. and Co	50	0	0
Barclay, A. K	10	10	0	Buckmaster, Wm. and Co 20 0 0 Cowen, Joseph	5	.0	0
Barlow, Rev. John, M.A., F.R.S.	5	0	0	Budd, J. T 0 10 0 Cowen, Robert	5	0	0
Baron, G	10	0	0	Bunning, J. B 5 5 0 Cowper, William	20	0	0
Barrow, John, F.R.S	5	5	0	Burch, Wm	2	2	0
Barry, Sir Charles	10		0	Burgess, Rev. Richard 2 2 0 Cragg, John	5	5	0
Barton, LieutCol	5		0	Burn, R. S 2 2 0 Creak, James		5	0
Baxter, George	5		0	Butler, C. S., Esq. M.P 10 10 0 Croll, A. A		10	0
Baxter, Richard			0	Butterworth, Joshua W 1 1 0 Crossley, John and Sons	10		0
			A PROPERTY.			1	0
Bazley, Thomas			0	Buxton, Sir E. N., Bart 10 0 0 Crowfoot, W. J., M. D	1		ribari i
Beaufort, Admiral Sir Francis	10		0	Caistor, A. B		10	0
Beckett, William, Esq., M.P			0	Calvert, T. Crace 5 5 0 Cubitt, Thomas	50		0
Bedford, Duke of	50		0	Campbell, Sir Angus, Bart 5 0 0 Cubitt, Sir William, F.R.S	20		0
Behnes, William	5	0	0	Campbell, J. and W. and Co 21 0 0 Cureton, Rev. William	5	0	0
Bell, James, Esq., M.P	5	0	0	Campbell, Lord	2	2	0
Benham, J. L. and Sons	5	5	0	Canning, Viscount 50 0 0 Darke, Mrs. Elizabeth	3	3	0
Bennoch, Francis	5	0	0	Canterbury, Archbishop of 50 0 0 Darnley, Lord	20	0	0
Bentall, E. H	2	0	0	Caplin, Mons. Jean, M.D 5 5 0 Darwin, Charles	5	0	0
Bentley, James		10	0	Caplin, Madame, R.A 5 5 0 Davidson, Jonathan, and Co	5	0	0
Berkeley, Admiral, M.P	5		0	Capper, Son, and Co 2 0 0 Davis, George	1	1	0
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The Great Exhibition Memorial.

FROM THE " CRITIC."

As we stated in our last, it was originally the intention of the committee to give its decision on the 15th of February, so that the public would have known the selected work when the exhibition at the South Kensington Museum opened. We know not if that intention has been thwarted by what we are about to relate, but we fear that it is by no means unlikely. Report says that one of the officials of the Department of Science and Art, Mr. Henry Côle, has presumed in his own person to supersede the functions of the committee which has been especially appointed to adjudicate upon the relative merits of the designs, and in the exuberance of his power has written to the Prince Consort for his opinion as to the work which ought to be chosen; and unfortunately his Royal Highness, either from want of due consideration, or otherwise, has committed himself to an opinion. We also hear that the letter in reply to Mr. Cole is in the hands of the members of the committee, for no other reason, of course, than to influence them in the awards. Such an application to the Prince Consort, without the knowledge or consent of the committee (and that is clearly the case), and such an use to be made of the reply, can only be characterised as a piece of gross impertinence. It is at once to supersede and to ignore the committee especially appointed for the purpose.

What such persons as Lord Monteagle, Dr. Booth, Lord Goderich, Messrs. Tite and Maclise, and others, may think of such a proceeding, we do not know; to us they seem to be placed in a most ungracious position. They have been officiously set aside, and by an official. To have the work dictated to them that they shall select, must make them pitifully small in the eyes of all

considerate men.

How they will act remains to be seen; for that which has been dictated to them is not the work which has most votes in the committee. We have the best authority for saying this, and we strongly hope to see that work triumph in defiance of any such underhand trickery. The design selected by the Prince Consort is an obelisk, a fact which, when we remember the pyramidal form of the Albert hat, is not astonishing. The entire absence of any necessity to drag his Royal Highness into the matter—even for the purpose of gratifying that spirit of favouritism which predominates in the official mind—renders Mr. Cole's interference all the more offensive. Every artist who sent in a design did so upon the understanding that, for his work, if approved of, he was only to receive £100, and thus ends the matter; for unless the higher powers—to wit, the first Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, and the Ranger of Hyde Park—gave their consent, the work would be excluded from Hyde Park altogether. It would be affectation, therefore, to say that the Prince Consort would not have abundant opportunity in that quarter, whenever he was pleased to use his influence.

Since February 15, the committee have met three times—it is difficult to divine why, unless the letter has had its influence; and now the final decision

will not take place until the 15th of March.

With regard to Mr. Cole, C.B., we have but one observation to make. He is a very amiable gentleman, no doubt—indeed, in 1855 he was christened "the amiable weakness of the Paris Exhibition." Court favour and the Marlborough House job may have made a great man of him, but the sooner he disabuses himself of the notion that he is an authority upon Art, the better both for himself and the undertakings which have the misfortune to fall within the sphere of his influence.